NESTERUK, F.

Nylon dam. Rech. transp. 19 no.12:55 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(United States—Dams)

NESTERUK, F., doktor tekhn.nauk

Inland waterways in India. Rech. transp. 19 no.11:53-55 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(India--Inland navigation)

NESTERUK, F.Ya.

Water resources of India and their utilization. Iz ist. nauki i tekh. v stran. Vost. no.1:173-314 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(India--Water resources development)

NESTERUK, F.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Hydraulic engineering of the initial period of construction of Petersburg. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.9:52-55 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Leningrad--Hydraulic engineering--History)

NESTERUK, F.Ya., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On the banks of the Neva. Nauka i zhizn' 24 no.5:32-34 My '57.
(Leningrad--History) (MLRA 10:6)

8(6), 14(6) SOV/112-59-2-2649

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nesteruk, F.Ya.

TITLE: History of Water-Utility and Water-Power Projects on the Dnepr River and Their Significance in the Development of Soviet Hydro Engineering (Istoriya vodokhozyaystvennykh i gidroenergeticheskikh meropriyatiy na Dnepre i ikh znacheniye dlya razvitiya otechestvennoy gidrotekhniki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta istorii yestestvozn. i tekhn. AN SSSR, 1957, Vol 11, pp 274-313

ABSTRACT: The complex Dnepr-River Development and the role played by the Dnepr River in the history of Soviet navigation, hydro engineering, and hydro power are considered. The role of the Dneproges hydroelectric generating station as a scientific investigation center and as a school of higher construction techniques is noted; a foundation was laid there for the modern mechanization and the year-around methods of construction work, of hydrolicking, etc. The importance of hydraulic structures in using the Dnepr-River waters for irrigating 3.2 million hectars of steppe in the Southern Ukraine, Crimea, and other areas is also noted. Bibliography: 123 items.

V. A. P.

Card 1/1

SUBJECT: USSR/Leningrad 25-5-15/38

AUTHOR: Nesteruk, F.Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Banks of the Neva River (Na beregakh Nevy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - May 1957, No 5, pp 32-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a description of the foundation of Leningrad, the former St. Petersburg. Czar Peter I wanted to build a Russian Amsterdam in the delta of the Neva river which was part of the country he had recently taken away from his Swedish adversaries during the Northern War. The land was marshy and had to be drained by numerous canals. After the first forts had been erected, the actual construction work began in 1703 which was performed very systematically and on an unusually large scale.

Closely related with the foundation of St. Petersburg is the establishment of the "Petersburg Academy of Science" in 1725. Within a few years St. Petersburg became the leading city in the cultural and economic development of Russia and one of the world centers of science and engineering.

Card 1/2 The article contains 4 pictures.

NESTERUK, F.Ya., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Birthday of Professor E.V. Blizniak noted. Gidr.stroi.25 no.6: 62 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya yubileynoy komissii.
(Blizniak, Evgenii Varfolomeevich, 1881-)

NESTERUK, F.Ya.

Hydraulic engineering works in Petersburg during the 18th century.
Trudy Inst.ist.est. i tekh. 7:120-136 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Leningrad--Hydraulic engineering)

SIDOROV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor,and others... (Card 2)

[Hydraulic engineering handbook]Spravochnik to gidrotekhnike, Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry, po stroit i arkhit., 1955. 828 p.
(Card 2) (MLRA 8:10)

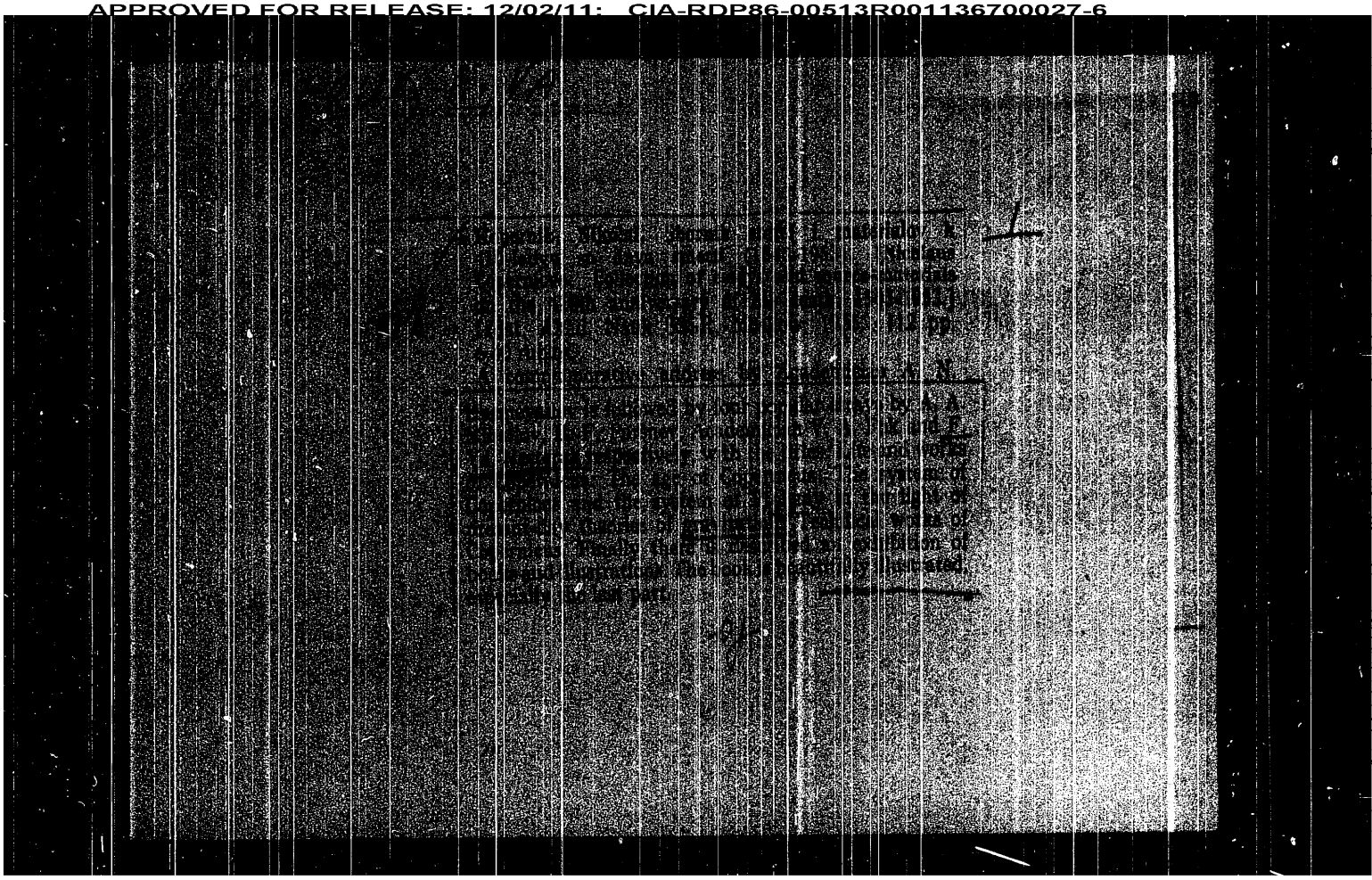
2. Zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR(for Bliznyak)
3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk AzSSR(for Mikaylov)
(Hydraulic engineering)

SIDOROV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BLIZNYAK, Ye.V. doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; OLESHKEVICH, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; AKHUTIN, A.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BEREZINSKIY, A.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GRISHIN, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; DZHUNKOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ZHEMOCHKIN, B.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MIKAYLOV, K.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NICHIPEROVICH, A.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NESTERUK, F.Ya., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NEDRIGA, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAMONOV, P.V., inzhener; LATYSHENKOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,dotsent, redaktor; MUROMOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; BARSOV, M.V., inzhener, redaktor; MEYSTER, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LIPKIND, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LYAPICHEV, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KARPOV, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; REPKIN, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; MEDVEDEV. L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Hydraulic engineering handbook]Spravochnik po gidrotekhnike, Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry, po stroit. i arkhit.1955. 828 p.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii. 2. Zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i

(Continued on next card)



NESTERUK, F.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Four-hundred and tenth anniversary of the death of the great Polish scientist Nicolaus Copernicus. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.8:47 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Copernicus, Nicolaus, 1473-1543)

NESTERUK, F.Ya.; SAMARIN, A.M., chlen-korrespondent.

Nicolaus Copernicus as a hydraulic engineer. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.9: 1341-1349 S '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Samarin). (Copernicus, Nicolaus, 1473-1543)

NESTERUK, F. Ya

"Hydraulic Construction of Water Installations in Moscow," Sub D. Dec 51, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Water Economy imeni V. R. Vil'yams.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700027-6

NESTERUK, F. IA.

Vodnoe stroitel'stvo Moskvy. [Hydraulic engineering of Moscow] Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1950. 334 p. illus, maps (part fold)
Bibliography: p. [319]-334
(Review of the book by G.L. Sadovskii in Rechnoi transport, 1950, no. 3, p. 23) DLC: TC86.N4

O gosudarstvennom plane vosstanovleniia i razvitiia rechnogo transporta SSSR na 1947 g. [On the state plan for reconstruction and development of river transportation of the U.S.S.R. for the year 1947] (Rechnoi transport, 1947, no. 2, p. 1-3)
DLC: TC601.R4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

NESTERUK, F. Ya.

"The First Russian Book of Hydraulic Engineering", Gidrotekh. Stroi, No. 7, 1948. Engr.

NESTERUK, F., doktor tekhn.nauk

Professor N.P.Puzyrevskii and his progressive ideas. Rech. transp. 22 no.11:51-52 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

NESTERUK, F., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZIMINA, N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Yugoslav rivers and their development. Mech. transp. 22 no.10:52-54 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

NESTERUK, F.

"Present conditions in hydropower-engineering and tendencies in its development".

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moscow Water Resources Development Institute im. Vil'yams (MGMI)

Subject: Hydro Power Engineering

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946.

NESTERUK, F., doktor tekhn. nauk

V.G. Shukhov, father of the Russian tanker fleet. Rech. transp. 23 no.1:47 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:11)

NESTERTSOVA, L.G.

Temperature rise in end vertical chambers of pitch-coke ovens.
Biul. TSNIICHM no.23:45 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Coke ovens)

NESTERETSEVA, S.B.

How to prevent explosions during the steam curing of concrete reactors. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 14 no.3:20 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Lyuberetskogo mekhanicheskogo zavoda Mintrasstroya.
(Railroads--Substations)
(Concrete--Curing)

NESTERTSEV, V.N.; SMAGINA, N.G.

Vophatox in the control of tree pests. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.3:59-60 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskogo otryada (for Nestertsev). 2. Starshiy agronom Rostovskogo otryada (for Smagina).
(Trees--Diseases and pests)

NESTERTSEV, V.N.; MESHALKIN, N.M., tekhnoruk

What our experience shows. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.1:26-27 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskogo otryada zashchity rasteniy (for Nestertsev).
(Rostov Province--Susliks)

Improved technique of determining fluidity

A004/A127

temperature. Therefore, in investigating the fluidity of new steel grades it is necessary to preliminarily determine the liquidus temperature, since the fluidity depends mainly on the degree of superheating above the liquidus. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

S/128/62/000/009/002/003
A004/A127

AUTHOR: Nestertsev, S. P.

TITLE: Improved technique of determining fluidity

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1962, 39 - 41

TEXT: To improve the technique of determining fluidity, tests were carried out in which engineers L. A. Anurova, G. P. Stasyuk and N. G. Lyubimova participated. The main element for improving assays is the design of a dosing pouring basin, which makes it possible to completely eliminate the fluctuations of ferrostatic pressure when the metal is getting into the mold from the basin. The author describes the pouring basin design, an automatic device regulating the metal pouring from the basin into the mold, and points out that the actual temperature of the metal entering the mold is always by 20 - 150°C lower than the metal temperature in the ladle, depending on the degree of metal superheating. It was found that the fluidity of two austenitic chrome-nickel steel grades, containing some 17% Cr and 13% Ni, having about the same liquidus temperatures (1,433 - 1,438°C) was practically the same when they were poured at identical temperatures, while steels of the austenitic class possess a higher fluidity when poured at the same

Card 1/2

NESTERTSEV, S.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANUROVA, L.A., inzh.

Production and quality control of castings for steam and gas turbines made of austenite steel. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 97:127-146 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Steel castings)
(Foundries--Quality control)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4815

Nestertsev, Sergey Petrovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Zharoprochnoye stal'noye lit'ye (Heat-Resistant Steel Castings) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 161 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: S.N. Levandovskiy, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: G.V. Smirnova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for process engineers, designers, foundry engineers and metallurgists in machine-building plants producing important steel castings, and also for workers of scientific research and educational institutes, specializing in this field.

COVERAGE: The book contains data on processes of producing large shaped heat-resistant austenitic-steel castings. Quality control is also discussed. The following organizations provided data based on scientific research or industrial application: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Heavy Machine Building), Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Lenina

Card 1/3

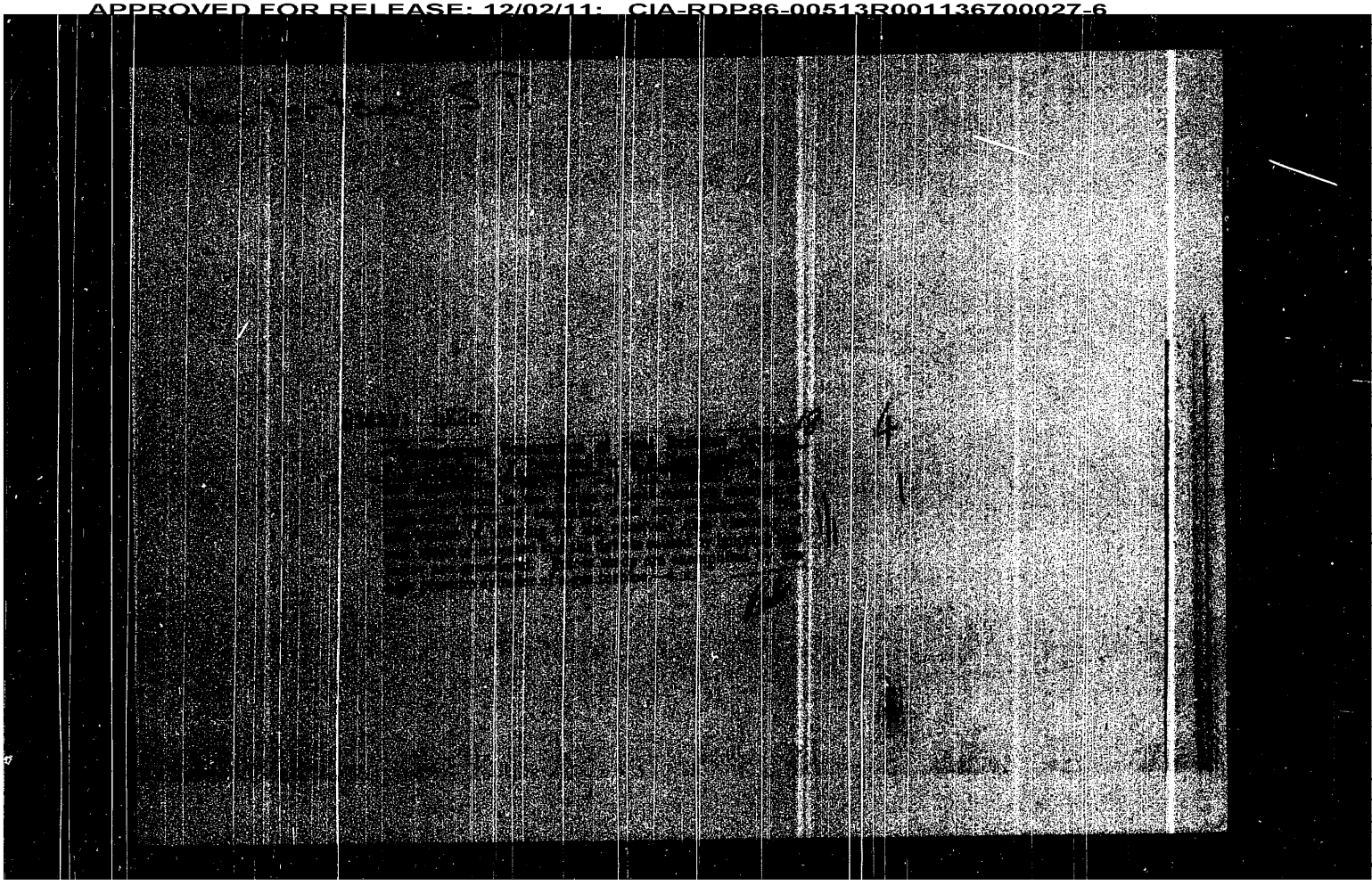
NESTERTSEV, S. P. (Cand. of Tech. Sci.)

"Casting Properties of Heat-Resistant Austenitic Steel."

in -book - Improving the Quality of Steel Castings; Transaction of the All-Union Conference, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 214 p.

The author's investigation shows, among other things, that molten LA-1 heat-resistant steel possesses greater flowability than the widely-used 30L carbon steel, and that the basic factor determining flowability of LA-1 steel is temperature of the metal during pouring.

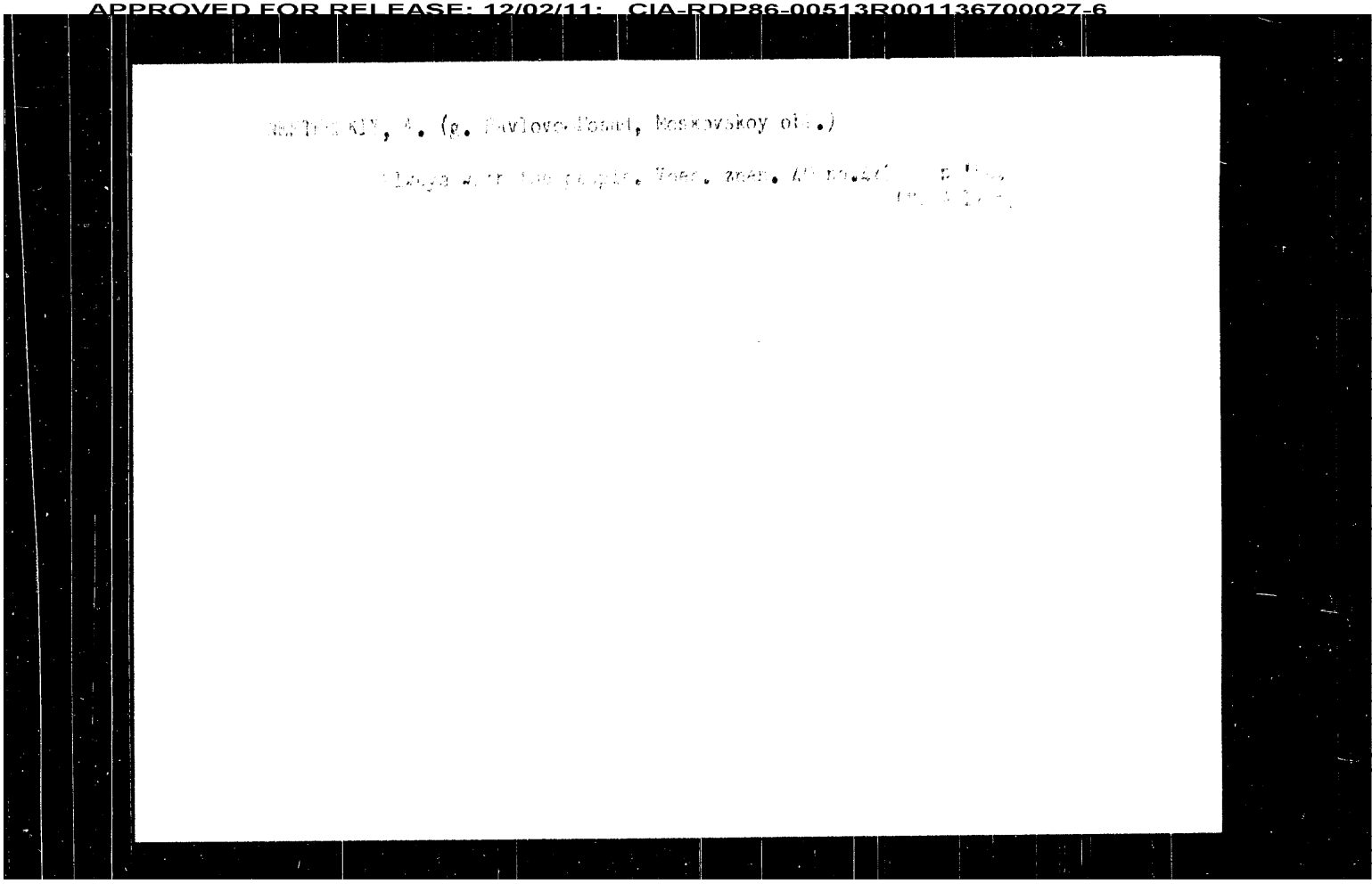
ILLEGIBLE



[illegible]STERTOV, S. P.

"Graphitized Steel for the Manufacture of Dies [illegible]," [illegible]
Machine Building USSR, Central Sci [illegible] Inst of Technology and Machine Building
(TsNIITMash), Moscow, 1953
(Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 34, 6 Aug 53



NESTERSKIY, A., gvardii polkovnik zapasa

For ever. Av.i kosm. 46 no.7:79-80 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(World War, 1939-1945--Aerial operations)

NESTEROVSKIY, Ya. I.

Work in organizing control of tuberculosis in Kopeisk. Probl. tub. no.3:6-8 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Glavnyy vrach Kopeyskogo gorodskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera.

(KOPEYSK--TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

NESTEROVSKIY, Ya.I.

Surgical therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis at a tuberculosis dispensary. Probl.tub. 37 no.1:102-103 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach Kopeyskogo (Chelyabinskaya oblast') protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera.
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surgery, (Rus))

NESTEROVSKIY, YA.I. (Kopeysk)

Second conference on osteoarticular tuberculosis in Chelyabinsk Province. Probl.tub. 36 no.4:124 '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

KHMEL'NITSKIY, Yu.L.; MELEKHONOVA, I.I.; NESTEROVSKIY, V.V.

Oxidation of technical paraffin by oxygen with the aid of gamma rays. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:368-371 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza.
(Paraffins) (Oxygen) (Gamma rays)

ficantly at higher temperatures. The polymerization of iso-butylene was carried out in sealed glass ampoules under a variety of conditions, using the same γ emitter (400 - 420 r/sec). The data obtained between 0 and -80°C showed that the rate of polymerization (associated with the formation of ionic chains) and the mean molecular weight (M) tended to increase with falling temperature and increasing time of irradiation, M passing through a maximum at 2 hours' irradiation. Concentration and purity of the monomer exerted a considerable influence on the course of the process. Polyisobutylene of high molecular weight may thus be obtained in high yields from high purity monomer by short-period, intensive irradiation. There are 3 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

S/844/62/000/000/076/129
D423/D307

AUTHORS: Akhmel'nitskiy, Yu. L., Kononova, Ye. M. and Nesterovskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of certain lower mono-olefins

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 450-454

TEXT: The polymerization of propylene and iso-butylene was studied. Purified propylene was polymerized in a stainless steel autoclave, using a Co^{60} γ radiation source, with dose intensity of 400 r/sec. The yield of polymer was determined by weighing, and the physical measurements made included average molecular weight, density, bromine number and viscosity. In a series of experiments carried out over the temperature range -75 to +200°C with an irradiation period of 4 hours, polymer radiation yields of 8.2×10^{4} to 4.4×10^{5} mol/100 ev of absorbed energy were obtained. Mean molecular weights ranged from 112 to 200. The rate of polymerization increased signi-

Card 1/2

Radiational oxidation of ...

the case of air-foamed paraffin when the temperature was from 120 to 160°C. The yields of carboxylic and hydroxylic compounds were higher in the combined presence of irradiation and catalyst ($KMnO_4$) than when these agents were used individually. Oxidation occurred at 130°C when vacuum-degassed paraffin was irradiated and held in the absence of oxygen, or when paraffin was in air but was not irradiated. Slow reaction was observed when oxygen was introduced after irradiation had ceased. Preliminary experiments on p-xylene, diethylbenzene and an olefin fraction (mainly decene-1) showed that longer side-chains increased the susceptibility of the corresponding organic compounds towards oxidation, the aromatics oxidized largely to carbonyls whilst the olefin fraction gave rise to hydroxylic products. The radiation yields were high. The assistance of graduate students of the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev), N. V. [illegible], T. Kop'yev and S. V. Kalinin, working under the supervision of Doctor of Chemical Sciences A. I. Kamneva, is acknowledged. 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

S/844/62/000/000/061/129
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Khmel'nitskiy, Yu. L., Melekhonova, I. I., Neporozhnyy, V. V. and Nikitina, V. M.

TITLE: Radiational oxidation of paraffin and other hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 362-366

TEXT: The aerial oxidation of γ irradiated technical paraffin was studied in continuation of earlier work. At 150°C, with irradiation of 0 - 350 r/sec (over 3-hr periods), it was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing dose of γ rays. The overall reaction time was 11 hours. The extent of oxidation (as assessed by the acid number) rose with increasing temperature to a gentle maximum at 150°C for paraffin through which air was bubbled, and which was irradiated at 215 - 455 r/sec; above 150°C other oxidation products formed in preference to acids. A similar phenomenon was observed for the alcohols. The extent of oxidation was greatly increased by

Card 1/2

ILLEGIBLE

DOLADUGIN, A.I.; NESTEROVSKIY, V.V.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, Yu.L.

Methylation of pentanes with methyl chloride; composition of reaction products of 2-methyl-2-butene methylation. Khim. i tekh. topl. no.10:26-31 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Methylation) (Pentanes)

KHMEL'NITSKIY, Yu.L.; DALADUGIN, A.I.; NESTEROVSKIY, V.V.

Methylation of pentanes with methyl chloride. Khim.i tekh. topl. no.9:34-39 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Methylation) (Pentane)

NESTEROVSKIY, V.S.; SEDYKH, Yu.N.; CHEREPANOV, V.A.

Mechanism of the formation of the Talnakh ore-bearing intrusion.
Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.2:188-192 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

MASLOV, G.D.; NESTEROVSKIY, V.S.

Eruptive rock debris of crystalline basement in Triassic tuffs.
Geol.i geofiz. no.12:128-130 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskoye upravleniya.
(Petrology)

NESTEROVSKIY, V.

New cargo-handling equipment in the port of Nikolaevsk.
Mor.flot 19 no.10:31-34 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Inzhener po normirovaniyu Nikolayevskogo porta.
(Nikolaevsk--Cargo handling) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

NESTEROVSKIY, M.M.

VOLODIN, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener; KOROTKOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANTSEV, B.M., inzhener; NESTEROVSKIY, M.M., inzhener; PALEY, M.A., inzhener; ROSTOVTSEV, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAYTS, B.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEYDINOV, V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRYAYS, A.V., inzhener; CHUDOV, V.A., inzhener; ACHERKAN, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, glavnyy redaktor; VLADISLAVLEV, V.S., redaktor; MALOV, A.N., redaktor; POZDNYAKOV, S.N., redaktor; STOLBIN, G.B., redaktor; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MARKUS, M.Ye., inzhener, redaktor [deceased]; KARGANOV, V.G., inzhener, redaktor graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metal worker's manual; in five volumes] Spravochnik metallista; v piati tomakh. Red. sovet N.S.Acherkan i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1.(Pod red.S.A.Chernavskogo).1957.603 p.
(Mechanical engineering)

Cutting Steel With Low-pressure Oxygen 833

COVERAGE: For the sake of economy the authors advocate substituting the acetylene cutting process with a modified oxygen cutting process in which gasoline, kerosene, or their mixtures are used as fuels. To economize on oxygen they introduce the low-pressure oxygen cutting process experimented with by Engineer Begun of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute and the VNIIavtogen. This process calls for several modifications in the design of the cutting torch, oxygen regulating valve, and the shut-off valve controlling the flow of oxygen from the oxygen tank. These changes in design are made to eliminate any possibility of causing turbulence in the flow of the oxygen stream. An improved model of a low-pressure oxygen cutting machine is shown in Figure 5. The operating conditions for cutting materials with thicknesses ranging from 80 to 300 mm. are given in the Table on page 5. There are two Soviet references. There is no Table of Contents. The booklet is divided as follows:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GO/jmr
11-24-58

NESTEROVSKIY, K.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 833

Nesterovskiy, K.V., Biytsev, F. Kh., Antonets, D.P.

Rezka stali kislorodom nizkogo davleniya (Cutting Steel With Low-pressure Oxygen) Leningrad, 1956. 2 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy. Informatsionno-tekhnicheskiy listok, no. 22. Svarka i payka metallov) 6,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy, Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy.

Ed.: Ryzhik, Z.M., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Gvirts, V.L.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the pamphlet is to acquaint those interested in oxygen cutting processes with certain improvements in the design of oxygen cutting equipment.

Card 1/2

NESTEROVSKIY, B.

Lights over the Bug. Mor. flot 25 no.10:8-9 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Nikolayevskogo porta.

NESTEROVSKIY, B.

There's much to learn from them. Mor[illegible]
N '64.

1. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy [illegible]
porta.

NESTEROVSKIY, B.; ROZENFEL'D, V., inzh.

Eliminate the causes of irregular work. Mor. flot, no. 8 [illegible]
Ag '64.

1. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Nikolayevskogo porta (for Nesterovskiy). 2. Predsedatel' gruppy sodeystviya partgoskontrolyu 2-go uchastka Nikolayevskogo porta (for Nesterovskiy). 2. Predsedatel' gruppy sodeystviya partgoskontrolyu 2-go uchastka Nikolayevskogo porta (for Rozenfel'd).

NEKRASOVSKIY, B.

Loading and unloading of grain according to new procedures.
Mor. flot 24 no.3:10-11 Mr '64.

1. Starshiy inzh. Nikolayevskogo porta.

NESTEROVSKIY, B., starshiy inzhener

Leader of an integrated brigade. Mor. flot 22 no.8:3-4 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Nikolayevskiy port.
(Longshoremen)

NESTEROVSKIY, B., starshiy inzh.

One-hundredth anniversary of the Nikolayev harbor.
Mor. flot 22 no.6:39 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nikolayevskiy morskoy port.
(Nikolayev--Harbor)

NESTEROVSKIY, B., starshiy inzhener; GONCHAR, V., dispetcher

Organize transportation-dispatch servicing in harbors.
Mor.flot. 20 no.8:6-7 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Otdel truda i zarplaty Nikolayevskogo porta (for Nesterovskiy). 2. Skladskaya chast' 1-go uchastka Nikolayevskogo porta (for Gonchar).
(Harbors) (Cargo handling)

KIRILLOV, Ye.A. [illegible] [illegible] A.F., NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A., CHIBISOV, K.V.

Absorption [illegible] and dry layers of certain organic dyes. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible]
MIRA [illegible]

1. Nauchno-[illegible] Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I. Mechnikova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chibisov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700027-6

KIRILLOV, Ye.A. [deceased]; NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A.; BROUN, Zh.L.; GOL'DENBERG, A.B.

Nature of the centers of thin structures. Zhur.nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.2:148-149 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KIRILLOV, Ye.A.; NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A.; GOL'DENBERG, A.B.

Effect of the optical density and of the light flux striking the photocell on the path of the spectral curve of absorption of silver halide. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 8 no.1:47-50 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I.I.Mechnikova.
(Silver halides--Spectra)

S/081/62/000/009/020/075
B158/B101

Spectral examination of...

bands are always observed in the gel layer: ~380 - 390 mμ for AgCl and ~430 mμ for AgBr. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/009/020/075
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Kirillov, Ye. A., Nesterovskaya, Ye. A.

TITLE: Spectral examination of centers formed in silver halide emulsions at different stages of photolysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 76, abstract 9B523 (Nauchn. yezhegodnik. Odessk. un-t. Fiz.-matem. fak. i N.-i. in-t fiz., no. 2, Odessa, 1961, 151 - 157)

TEXT: The formation of absorption centers in crystals of Ag halides under the effect of light at different stages of photolysis - from a latent image to visible blackening - is examined. Fine-grain AgCl, AgBr and AgI emulsions were used both as dry layers and as a gel 4 mm thick. It is concluded that in the first stages of photolysis the fine structure centers play the leading role in forming a latent image. The appearance of diffused bands in the absorption spectrum of the emulsions at later stages of photolysis is evidence for the formation of centers intermediate in size between atomic and large colloidal particles, but not in accordance with Mie's theory. At the late stages of photolysis sharply defined

Card 1/2

On the Causes of Destruction of Selectivity in a Silver Halide During the Bleaching Process

the differential measuring of the preparation in the spectrophotometer supplies a spectral curve corresponding to the particles, which were destroyed on half of the preparation. The authors point to the circumstance that these curves may well compare with the electronic absorption spectra of some organic compounds, e.g. solutions of diphenyl polyenes in benzene. There are 4 graphs and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Odessa State University) Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki (Scientific Research Institute of Physics)

SUBMITTED: 10 July, 1957

Card 4/4

On the Causes of Destruction of Selectivity in a Silver Halide
During the Bleaching Process

temperature did not show a remarkable improvement
of selectivity. Concerning the effect of concentration, the experiments proved that the authors'
selection of the latent image could weaken but not
eliminate the bleaching effect beyond the limits of
the effective light. The authors admit that the
phenomenon resulting from the experiments can be
explained on the basis of a theory developed by
F. Seitz and K.S. Shifrin. In this case the particles are to be considered as silver molecules,
which supply a spectrum of the molecular type, consisting of a series of zones. Graphs 3-4 show the
results of experiments carried out on the basis of
over-all exposure of the surface of the preparation
to active light, subsequent desensitizing and partial
second exposure to monochromatic light, the latter
destroying particles of a defined type. In this case

On the Causes of Destruction of Selectivity in a Silver Halide During the Bleaching Process

differentially measured in the spectrophotometer. Subsequently the preparations were exposed to the radiation of a wave of corresponding length and subjected again to measuring. The results are illustrated by graphs 1-4. A comparison between the curves of graphs 1-2, which illustrate absorption prior to and after the effect of green and red light (λ =555 and 670 mμ), makes evident, that under the effect of narrow spectral bands the fine structure undergoes a bleaching process, which results in a levelling of absorption. However, under these simple conditions too the phenomenon is not limited to the effective spectral band and can be also observed, to a minor extent, beyond its limits. The authors discuss the cause of this destruction of selectivity. They renounce the hypothesis of a thermal effect of the medium surrounding the centers, as the experiments carried out at low

23(

SOV/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Kirillov, Ye.A., Nesterovskaya, Ye.A.

TITLE: On the Causes of Destruction of Selectivity in a Silver Halide During the Bleaching Process

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i [illegible] grafii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 172-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of the causes of the destruction of selective capacities of a silver halide in photographic emulsions, a phenomenon accompanying the bleaching process. The authors-convinced that the bleaching of the fine structure is a rather complicated process- limited their investigation to the study of the effect of monochromatic light (second exposure) on a silver halide, remaining during their experiments within the limits of the latent image produced by the first exposure. The authors used fine-grained silver bromide layers of the Lippman type. The preparations were exposed in the usual way until the latent image had formed, desensitized (green pinacryptol) and

Card 1/4

PLOTICHER, S.Ya., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk; KIRILLOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR, red.; SOLOMONYUK, R.Ye., dotsent, kand.fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; SHAFIROVICH, M.D., tekhred.

[Recent investigations of absorption centers in colored alkali halide crystals] Novye issledovaniia tsentrov pogloshcheniia v okrashennykh shchelochno-galoidnykh kristallakh. Odessa, Odesskii gos.pedagog.in-t, 1959. 77 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Alkali halide crystals)

PLOTICHER, S.Ya.; NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Composite structure of the absorption spectrum of dyed alkaline haloid crystals. Usp. nauch. fot. vol.5:55-74 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Color photography) (Photographic chemistry)

KIRILLOV, Ye.A.; NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

The action of light on the primary centers of a photographic layer. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 2 no.6:401-403 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I.Mechnikova.
(Photographic emulsions)

ILLEGIBLE

NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye. A.

K-11

Category : USSR/Optics - Scientific photography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2654

Author : Nesterovskaya, Ye.A.
Inst : Scientific Research Physics Inst. of the Odessa University, USSR

Title : Destruction of Dye Centers in Fine-Grain Silver-Bromide Emulsion Under Various Temperature Variants of Illumination

Orig Pub : Zh. nauch. i prikl. fotogr. i kinematogr., 1956, 1, No 2, 81-83

Abstract : A study was made of the fading of photochemical dyes in fine-grain silver-bromide emulsion by measuring the spectra of the fine structure (Kirillov Ye. A., Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1948, 12, No 5, 533). The emulsion layers were dyed photochemically with the summary light from a PRK-4 mercury lamp (first exposure). The dye centers were destroyed with a 436 mu mercury line, separated with a blue light filter (second exposure). The investigation was carried out under various temperature conditions of the first and second exposures. It was observed that the destruction of the dye center is observed in the second exposure only if the photochemical coloring was effected at liquid-air temperature. In spite of the principal difference in the investigation methods, this phenomenon is in good agreement with the Webb and Evans experiments (Webb, J., Evans C., J. Opt. Soc. America, 1938, 28, 249) on the

Card : 1/2

NESTEROVSKAYA, E. A., and KIRILLOV, E. A.

"The Structure of the Absorption Spectrum and the Bleaching-Out of Photochemically Colored Silver Halides," paper given at the International Conference on Scientific Photography, Cologne, 24-27 Sep 1956

E-3,068,138

NESTEROVSKAYA, E.A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 30/44

Authors : Nesterovskaya, E. A.

Title : Infrared boundary of discoloration of a thin structure in a spectrum of a photochemically colored silver halide

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 997-999, October 21, 1954

Abstract : Two methods employed in determining the infrared boundaries of discoloration of thin structures in a photochemically colored silver halide spectrum are described. The measurements were carried out in intervals of from 400 to 2000 Mμ by means of a double monochromator with glass optics. A comparison of absorption, discoloration and internal photo-effect curves led to a conclusion that the centers of such a thin structure are active photochemically and photoelectrically. The possible mechanism of destruction of the centers, which is the elementary basis for the separation of the electron from the silver particle and its departure toward the zone of crystal conductivity, is explained. Seven references: 6-USSR and 1-USA (1925-1953). Graphs.

Institution : The I. I. Mechnikov State University, Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Odessa

Presented by: Academician A. N. Terenin, June 2, 1954

NESTEROVSKAYA, E. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 26/49

Authors : Kirillov, E. A., and Nesterovskaya, E. A.

Title : Investigation of absorption spectra of primary centers in photo-emulsion grains

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 609-610, Oct. 1, 1954

Abstract : In order to comprehend the nature of primary centers and the mechanism of the photo process the authors measured the absorption spectra of such primary centers without disturbing the homogeneity of the emulsion layer. The two individual methods employed in this study are described. The results are characterized by spectral curves shown in graph. The mean positions of the absorption maxima of the primary centers were computed from the spectral curves obtained by the two described methods. Three USSR references (1947-1954). Table; graphs.

Institution : The I. I. Mechnikov State University, Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Odessa.

Presented by : Academician V. A. Kargin, April 29, 1954

NESTEROVSKAYA Ye. A

USSR/Physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 29/62

Authors : Nesterovskaya, Ye. A.

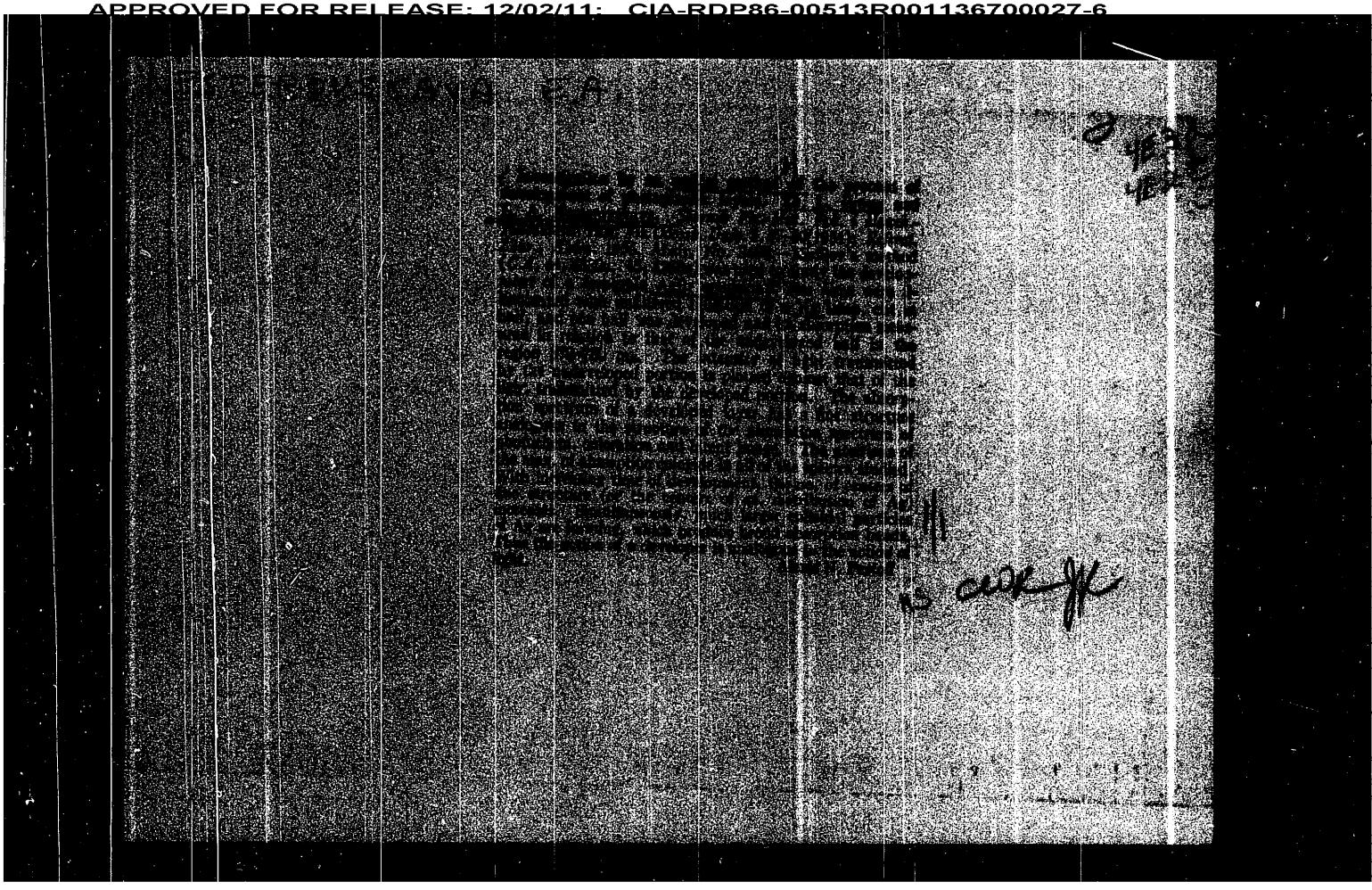
Title : Infrared boundary of discoloration of a thin structure in the spectrum of a photochemically colored silver halide

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/6, 690-692, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The discovery of a thin structure in the absorption spectrum of a photochemically colored silver halide and the disintegration of centers connected with it under the effect of light indicated the necessity of determining the discoloration boundary of that thin structure. The two methods employed in establishing the boundary of discoloration are described. The results are shown in graph. Seven references: 6 USSR and 1 German (1925-1953). Graph.

Institution: The I. I. Mechnikov State University, Physics Inst., Odessa

Submitted : .....



ILLEGIBLE

Nesterovskaya, E. A.

USSR.

62

The bleaching of photochemically colored silver halides. E. A. Nesterovskaya (I. I. Mechnikov State Univ., Odessa). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 587-90(1953).—The color centers which are produced by actinic light in fine grain AgCl or AgBr emulsions can be removed by irradiation with light which is absorbed by the centers. The destruction of the centers is accompanied by an internal photoelec. effect and by the removal of the light absorption. In accord with the mechanism suggested by Mott and Gurney, visible light liberates electrons from Ag atoms located on or near the crystal surface. These electrons are trapped elsewhere in the crystal, causing redistribution of the Ag and a change in the absorption spectrum. G. W. Luckey

NESTEROVSKAYA, YE A. 261T10

USSR/Chemistry - Photography Jan 53

"Absorption Spectra of Internal Centers in Grains of Lippman's Emulsion," Ye.A. Kirillov and Ye A. Nesterovskaya, Sci-Res Inst of Physics, Odessa State U im I.I. Mechnikov.

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 3, pp 495-498

Absorption spectra are measured on Lippman's Emulsion for the formation of internal centers of sensitivity in the silver halide that are responsible for the formation of color and latent image. The data indicate that the nature of the internal centers is not any

261T10

different from that of the external. Any differences observed may be attributed to the topography of the centers. Presented by Acad A.N. Terenin 11 Oct 52.

1. NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye. A., PLOTICHER, S. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Photochemistry

7. Nature of the centers of photochemical coloration. Priroda 41 no. 12: 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

ILLEGIBLE

ILLEGIBLE

1. MALASHENKO, P. V.; NESTEROVODSKIY, V. A.; OBYDENNOV, N. I.

2. USSR 600

4. Moths

7. Control of pests affecting bees, Pchelovodstwo, 29, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

NESTERVODSKIY, V. A.

Bee Culture

Work of bees and collection of honey in shaded and unshaded hives. Pchelovodstvo, 29, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953, Uncl.

NESTEROVICH, V.P.; NOSENKO, Yu.I.; ZYUZIN, I.I., inzh., retsenzent;
ARSHINOV, I.M., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Repair of six-axle gondola cars] Remont shestiosnykh poluvagonov; opyt vagonnogo depo st. Volnovakha Donetskoi dorogi. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 82 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

BUD'KO, G.D.; NESTEROVICH, V.P., inzh.

Advanced technology of car repair in depots. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.6:82-85 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik vagonnogo otdela Volnovakhskogo otdeleniya Donetskoy dorogi (for Bud'ko). 2. Otdel vagonnogo khozyaystva Volnovakhskogo otdeleniya Donetskoy dorogi (for Nesterovich).
(Railroads—Cars—Maintenance and repair)

NESTOROVICH, V.N.

NESTOROVICH, V.N., assistent; KOVALENKO, P.N., dots., kand. khim. nauk.

Electrochemical features of titanium subjected to electrolysis on a mercury dropping electrode. Trudy NPI 27:33-47 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Titanium) (Electrolysis)

NESTOROVICH, V. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(3) Chem

Determination of the beginning of precipitation of hydroxides of metals by the polarographic method and determination of the solubility product of hydroxides of titanium and aluminum. P. N. Kovalenko and V. N. Nestorovich (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 035-40(1952)(in Russian).—In polarographic examn. of pptn. of metal hydroxides, a sharp drop of the diffusion wave can be used as an index of the beginning of formation of the solid phase. The soly. product of $Ti(OH)_4$ is 1.61×10^{-38}, that of $Al(OH)_3$ 4.8×10^{-33}, at 22°, as detd. polarographically in KNO_3 soln. by variation of pH of the solns. of the resp. sulfates. The pH of initiation of pptn. of Ti and Al hydroxides varies with the concn. of the salts initially. For Al the pptn. begins at pH 3 and is complete at pH 5.

G. M. Koshanoff

Nesterovich, R.P.

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; OFENGENDEN, A.M., inzh.; DRUZHININ, I.I., inzh.; NESTEROVICH, R.P., inzh.; CHEPURNOY, G.T., inzh.

Steel making from low-manganese pig iron (summary in English). Stal' 18 no.3:209-213 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Smelting)

Reducing Aluminium Consumption for the Deoxidation of Steel SOV/130-58-8-5/20

rejects when aluminium was replaced by ferrotitanium or silico-calcium. The reduced aluminium consumptions have been adopted as standard practice.
There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2 1. Steel - Production 2. Aluminum - Reduction
3. Steel - Deoxidation

SOV/130-58-6-5/20

AUTHORS: Cfengenden, A.M., Nesterovich, R.P., Engineers

TITLE: Reducing Aluminium Consumption for the Deoxidation of Steel (Umen'sheniye raskhoda alyuminiya dlya raskisleniya stali)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 6, pp 11 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Stalino Metallurgical Works, steel is produced in 130-ton basic roofed open-hearth furnaces and bottom-poured into 3.4-ton ingots. According to the authors, calculation of the aluminium requirements for deoxidation by the equation recommended for non-welding steels gives low results for type 10 and especially 20 tube steels and they describe tests at the works in which 0.7 instead of the normal 1 kg/ton and 0.9 instead of 0.7 kg/ton, respectively, of aluminium were used. It was found that pouring was improved and that (Table 1) rejects through surface defects and macrostructure were reduced. After allowing for incorrectly poured heats, reduction in the aluminium consumption was found to reduce rejects through cracks and tears (in agreement with V.A. Yefimov's experimental data). Analysis of rejects through macro-defects (Table 2) and results of experiments showed (Table 3) the deleterious effects of aluminium. The latter showed reduced

Card 1/2

Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron [illegible]

if coke oven gas used for firing was desulphurized.
There are 2 tables and 7 figures and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(Stalino Metallurgical Works)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

to metal was increased from 31.8 to 42%. On transfer to low-manganese pig, the condition for the desulphurisation of the metal bath deteriorated and the content of sulphur in metal after melt out increased on average by 0.004%. This led to a prolongation of the finishing period and an approximately 1% decrease in the output of open-hearth furnaces. The production of metal with a required low sulphur content becomes more difficult. In heats with low-manganese pig, the content of sulphur in metal after the melt out increases with increasing sulphur content of pig, while with the usual pig, the sulphur content up to 0.05% has no influence on the sulphur content of metal after the melt out. The transfer to low-manganese pig had no influence on desulphurisation of the bath during refining, on the removal of phosphorus and on the process of slag formation, but the yield of good metal increased by 0.3%, the consumption of ore decreased by 0.75 kg/ton of steel and the amount of ferro-manganese used for deoxidation increased by 1.1kg/ton of steel. The quality of steel produced from low-manganese pig did not deteriorate while the production costs somewhat decreased (by 11.62 roubles/ton). The application of low-manganese pig for the production of steel would be effective

133-58-3-6/29

Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron

reduction of manganese, the content of which during smelting boiling was not controlled. Chemical composition of low-manganese pig: % Si 0.78, Mn 1.86, S 0.046 (Fig.1). Frequency distribution of the manganese content after melting (A) and before deoxidation (B) - Fig.2; changes in the slag composition during smelting with low-manganese pig (nominator) and ordinary pig (denominator) - Table 1; frequency distribution of sulphur in the finished metal - Fig.3; the dependence of the sulphur content in the metal after melting on the duration of charging and heating of the pig - Fig.4; the dependence of sulphur content in metal on the duration of charge - Fig.5; the dependence of the velocity of desulphurization and sulphur content at the beginning of boiling on the sulphur content of metal after melting - Fig.6; frequency distributions of phosphorus during various smelting periods - Fig.7; and the influence of the transfer to smelting low-manganese iron on the consumption of materials and related to it, the cost of production of steel - Table 2. Conclusions: The content of manganese in metal during the finishing period in low-manganese pig was lower by 0.02-0.04% than that in the usual pig, although the transfer of manganese from charge

Card 2/4

134-58-2-6/29

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P.G., Ofengenden, A.M., Druzhinin, I.I., Nesterovich, R.P. and Chepurnoy, G.T., Engineers

TITLE: Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron (Vyplavka stali iz malomargantsovistogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 2, pp 209 - 213 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of low-manganese iron on the operation of open-hearth furnaces and the quality of the metal produced was carried out by a comparative study of the individual operating factors for heats in which low-manganese iron (256 heats) and normal iron (222 heats) were used. Heats carried out on the same furnace were usually compared. Low-manganese iron was poured directly into open-hearth furnaces while normal iron for about 40% of heats was passed through a mixer. Smelting of steel was carried out by the scrap-ore process in 130-ton open-hearth furnaces with magnesite chromite roofs, fired with a mixture of coke-oven and blast furnace gas. Due to the high sulphur content in the coke oven gas (13-16 g/m^3) a considerable amount of limestone was used in the charge, about 90 kg/ton of finished steel. During smelting slag was changed twice during the melting and refining periods with subsequent raking of fresh slag by lime additions. Heats were intensive and hot with the

Card1/4

An Investigation of the Properties of Al Alloys (cont.)

combination of properties was exhibited by Al's containing 8-10% Zn and 2-2% Mg and possessing a σ_b of 72-73 kg/mm^2 and a δ of 10%. The compound $MgZn_2$ constitutes the major hardening substance in alloys which had been heat-treated

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-1-1306

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS Gorev K V Nesterovich N L

TITLE: An Investigation of the Properties of Al Alloys With a Constant Cu Mn, and Cr Content and a Variable Mg and Zn Content (Issledovaniye svoystv splavov alyuminiya s postoyannym soderzhaniyem medi margantsa i khroma i peremennym magniya i tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Sb nauchn tr Fiz-tekhn in-t AN BSSR 1958 Nr 4 pp 141-151

ABSTRACT: Mechanical properties (σ_b, $\sigma_{0.2}$, [illegible]) of Al alloys (A) were studied as functions of the concentration of Mg and Zn the content of other constituents remaining constant (1.5% Cu, 0.3% Cr and 0.5% Mn). Extruded rods were subjected to tension tests immediately following quenching, after quenching and aging and after annealing. The effect of Zn concentration on properties of alloys was studied on one series of A's, the Mg concentrations amounting to 0.75, 1.1, 2.2, 3, and 4%; the effect of Mg was investigated on another group of A's the Zn concentration amounting to 4, 6, 8, and 10%. Compared with Zn, Mg is more effective in increasing the strength of an alloy but at the same time it impairs the ductility of the latter. The best

Card 1/2